THE FORTY-THIRD CATHOLIC CON-GRESS AT DORTMUND.

Belegates Held in Check by an Iron Discipline A Victory for Conservation— The Whole Affair Like a Play with Emperor William Behind the Scenes.

ROME, Sept. 1.-This time Rome has closely followed the debates of the Forty-third German Catholic Congress at Dortmund. One would fancy that the Centre party found itself at a cross-road. Currents running in contrary directions appear among the German Catholics In one place there is imperialism of which Cardinal Kopp, the ecclesiastical counsellor of the Bery sovereign, is the authorized Interpreter. At another we find the Social Democratic movement and the claims of the agriculturists. Since the social reforms which were inaugurated with more impetuosity than depth by William II. met with stubborn resistance from the bourgeoisie, the monarch has executed a left shoulder shift. To fight socialism to the bitter end; to concentrate all the national forces around the throne and around the status que, in order to hinder great historical evolutions; to take the lead in a reactionary movement, and to realize the quieta non movers of M. de Bismarck, a formula and a doctrine which at the commencement the disciple of Frederick the Great repelled with disdain, as if he commanded the future: such is the negative ideal of the German State. To reach this point it is necessary to check the onward movement of the Christian churches which, aware of the reach of democracy and of social reforms, have placed at the service of popular ameliorations the force and the restige of the evangelical doctrine. Therefore, the Emperor insisted that the Protestant community should recommend to the pastors s moderation in their zeal, and that they should not take any hand in the social struggle. That is his platform. In the present state of Lutheranism this order, somewhat military in character. was opposed only by the small élite, which is led by Herr Stoeckel and the young theologians whose ambition goes beyond the sacristy and who see in the social movement the best chance to exercise an influence over the masses.

As to the Catholic Church, which since 1848, under the direction of Mgr. Ketteler, took the initiative of great economical enterprises, it was more difficult to make it fall in line. Happily for Emperor William II., Cardinal Kopp is also partisan of retrogressive conservatism. He believes that it is extremely risky to follow popular currents, and that it would be more opportune to make common cause with the old parties, still strong enough to dam the fleod of conomical evolution. The alliance between the throne and the altar, the community of ideas, and of action between the Emperor and the Catholic conservatives, met with no resistance from the moment the State promised to the Church both peace and favors, Inasthe Catholic conservatives, met with no resistance from the moment the State promised to the Church both peace and favors. Inasmuch as Cardinal Kopp exercises great influence upon the Catholic party, this agreement was bound sooner or later to assume a concrete form. But this policy of inaction is not without its open adversaries among the Catholics. On the one hand, the faithful disciples of Mgr. Ketteler persist in the line of conduct traced out so brilliantly by the Bishop of Mayence, For them social reform is an integral part of religious action; because the workman has become so powerful, his condition demands an elevation so indispensable that, in their view, it would be both dangerous and culpable to keep aloof from contemporaneous movements. Moreover, the leaders of the peasantry demand an amelioration in the profits of agriculture, which have been lowered by treaties of commerce and by the general situation of the international market. Along the Rhine and in the South powerful and compact associations have been formed and are developing, with a view of putting an end to the sufferings, unfortunately too real, of the peasantry. These two groups refuse to follow the official direction of the Centre. They fear that simply combatting socialism may have the effect of producing political currents altogether continued of the religious sphere. The forward march is as irresistible as a mountain torrent. To give nothing to the peasants and nothing to the workmen, to preach resignation to them, not to give to them the means of realizing the teachings of the Bible, appears to them both dangerous and absurd. A party eminently popular, the Centre takes its force and its cohesion from the people. If obedience to the erders of those in high places is insisted upon, are not the peasants and the working classes likely to abandon the Church and to follow the teachings and the bright promises of the revolutionary parties? Such are the democratic straggles which are going on in the Centre and in the German Church.

straggles which are going on in the Centre and in the German Church.

The Congress of Dortmund, which has just closed its sessions, revealed the present aims of the official leaders of the Centre. Will they make room for the Democrats and agriculturists? Or will they remain imperialists from top to bottom? So far as one can judge from the debates, it is the policy of the Court, the constrainty and governmental idea, that has been successful. That Congress was a perfect masterpiece of discipline and of arrangement. No discordant note was heard there. The discipline was military in the extreme. There was no boit, no protestation and no friction. It was carried on like a theatrical piece. The leaders of the Centre are masters in tactics and in discipline, and benind the scenes they could, so to say, hear the voices of William II. and of Cardinal Kopp. With brilliancy the necessity of developing social reform was proclaimed by Herr Brandts, the manufacturer of Muchan-Gladbach, but he emphasized the meaning of that formula by adding: "We shall carry out this reform with the Emperor" (mit dan Kaber).

Now, the social policy of the Kaiser consists in combating the "fourth seater" and in an

cary out this reform with the Emperor" (mit dan Kaker).

Now, the social policy of the Kalser consists in combating the "fourth estate" and in arresting all reforms, for fear of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists. Consequently, stagnation and inactivity constitute this retrogressive and conservative doctrine in its full them. Dr. Schaedler, the popular and talented democrat, was obliged to imprison his voice in a theme from which politics were completely excluded. With a refinement of from, he complained of the treatment that he had received. No partisan of democratic reforms, he adherent of the agricultural associations, was able to present his claims. One Deputy, M. Heroid, touched upon the agrarian question, but only to proclaim the necessity of an opportunist policy and of respect for treaties of commerce.

To do nothing, to be patient in silence: that was the whole wisdom of this Congress. The leader of the Centre, Lieber, formerly an ardent democrat and almost a republican, following the example of the last Herr Windthorst, closed the debate in an address, in which, instead of reviewing all that was done, and pointing out all that remained to be done, after the fashion of Windthorst, he was obliged to confide independence of the sovereign Ponitions Evil tongues have whispered that this theme was imposed upon him inorder to hinder him from speaking on politics. But if the social and democratic demands did not make their appearance, there was at least a review of the troops before the Emperor. The Emperor was the good of that Congress. Of claims against the Government, such as were presented in former years, there was no trace. At all events, the affair was a marvellous miss en scene, with the object of persuading the Emperor. The Emperor was the good of that Congress. Of claims against the affair was a marvellous miss en scene, with the object of persuading the Emperor. The before was there was no trace. At all events, the affair was a marvellous miss en scene, with the object of persuading the E

big battalions concealed the void of ideas and of positive ciaims.

In Home the true inwardness of this strategy is known perfectly. No doubt this conduct may produce immediate results. The Emperor is a power in himself, and to be in good graces with the Government is at least not dangerous. That is the ideal of opportunism. But can the advantages be really serious? Not to renew the Kulurkampf, is that sufficient compensation? And, moreover, is not the ecclesiastical straggle himself forever? Has Prussia ever kept her promises? What can the State offer? Places? Schindy believes it. The parity of confessions? It would be absurd to hope for that. But if the benefits of this policy are negative or problematical, the dangers of it are evident. It is always dangerous to attach one's fortune to old parties. A great philosopher said that all moral bodies ought to lean upon the strong party of the period; and the strong party of the present time is the democracy. Do they fancy that they can dam the course of history by tying themselves to the canse of the reactionary that they can dam the course of history by tying themselves to the cause of the reactionary dynastics and of the old conservative narties? If democracy is triumphant, will it not crush with the present State the groups that have fought under its banners? Will not the workmen and the peasants follow on that line? Is it not evident that the ruture does not belong to the homovable, but to the parties in movement? So stand the two sides of the question; and at Rome both are plainly seen. Impartial and wisc observers say that this episode of German concentration conceals an international ambition. The Emperor, they say, is a fraid of the Pontifical orientation, which is realized almost very when the content of the contraction of the contraction of the position of the contraction of the position. some both are plainly seen. Impartial and wise observers say that this spisode of German concentration conceals an international ambition. The Emperor, they say, is afraid of the Pontifical orientation, which is realized almost verywhere under the name of the social and democratic party. To stop the development of that evolution, to create in the centre of Europe a fixed point capable of counterbalancing these currents and, if need be to annihilate them: such is the design. Last winter Cardinal Kopp, in the name of the Emperor, is said to have rollied out to Leo XIII. He dangers of democracy in all countries. Leo XIII. Istened to him but said nothing. That silence shows that the Pape does not share these culpable illusions. At allevents the Germans, notwithstanding their power and their discipline, can never be able to take the lead in the Church or in Europe on a question so pivotal. In future we shall see how lay will triumph over their internal divisions. Toarranges a congress is all very well; to simulate union is better still; but that supreme art can never gain the force of sots and of all-lowerful interests.

tinne to observe. Germany is bound INSOMINATO.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN MANGEU-VRES ON LAND AND SEA.

Practice Evolutions Around Aldershot-Battles of Kettlebury Hill and Porta-month Road Described - Operations of the Italian and French Naval Forces, Of this year's practice exercises of European armies the German have been the most remark able in virtue both of the numbers employed and the character of the movements. They have ended with much brilliancy and some casualties, Emperor William, who usually and wisely figures as a winner at such occasions gaining another annual crop of military laurels by defeating the Saxons, who had previously een carrying all before them, and who seem to have been somewhat of a surprise and to have done better than the Prussians as a whole.

The French have also had land manœuvres but perhaps more to be noted just now are the naval exercises in the Mediterranean. There a raid was made by a hostile fleet upon the coas of Provence, and the efforts of the local defenders to resist the destruction of signal stations and of settlements, though ineffectual, formed good practice, as, of course, did the oprations of the landing parties. In the final stages of the campaign, with two fleets united for the attack, Admiral Fournier forced his way into Toulon harbor by driving off the boats de fending it; but in a second attempt of the kind was repulsed. Of the mishaps the most serious was the sinking of the Audacieux by collision and the loss of a man by accident on the Flibustler, a torpedo boat.

The Italian programme of manouvres in the Tyrrhenian Sea, under the Duke of Genoa, the savola being his flagship, as announced some time ago, provided that a hostile squadron of four battle ships, two cruisers, and three torpedo flotilias was to try to unite and ravage the coast towns, while a defending squadron of four battle ships, six cruisers, and two flotillas of torpedo boats was to resist this purpose.

The English naval manœuvres have already been described. Fleets A and B were to prevent a somewhat inferior force, fleets C and D, from forming a junction, and, if that could not be done, to prevent them from reaching and entering the friendly port of Lough Swilly in the north of Ireland. The superior force sought to accomplish this last part of the problem, which for various reasons seems to have been the only one practicable, by arriving first at Lough Swilly and awaiting its enemy. But the latter, coming up on a dark night, was thereby s favored that it stole into its rendezvous and won the laurels of the brief campaign.

The British army manageryres in the neighborhood of Aldershot have been in several ways interesting. There were about 16,000 or 17,000 militia there, besides the regulars stationed in the district. The general idea of the operations, as arranged by the Duke of Connaught, was that a Southern or invading army was marching from Bognor toward London, and was to be threatened on the left fiank by a Northern army from Reading. To protect this fiank the Southern army placed the First Division, under Major-feen. Kelly-Kenny, at Frensham. Thence, on learning that a hostile force about equal to his own—that is, the Second Division—under Gen. Swaine, was at Elstead, Gen. Kelly-Kenny moved to Kettlebury Hill. The headquarters of the Northern army were at Aldershet, and it was arranged to send the Third Division, Gen. Bengough's, to Tilford, to cooperate with Swaine's in an sttack on the Southerners at Kettlebury. This constituted the first battle of the campaign. The Southern army was outnumbered, but had an advantage in position. It therefore was able to prolong its resistance, but eventually moved off southward. was marching from Bognor toward London,

the campaign. The Southern army was outnumbered, but had an advantage in position. It therefore was able to prolong its resistance, but eventually moved off southward.

After the battle Lord Wolseley, the Commander-In-Chief, and Sir Evelyn Wood, the Quartermaster-General, announced their criticisms. The Southern position was too extended; but a graver fault was committed on the Northern side, where the commander should have gone forward personally to reconnoite, instead of trusting to reports from his cavalry and from his balloon. The horse batteries were not well handled.

Then the main canpaign was suspended for a day or two, and, as an interlude, in the respective divisions there were operations of brigades. For example, in the First, Division, Gen. Kelly-Kenny's, a Northern army was supposed to be retiring before a Southern, and Col. Fetherstonhaugh's brigade, consisting of the West Surrey, Royal Sussex, South Staffordshire, and Essex battalions, was the rear guard of the former, while Lord Falmouth's brigade of Guards and marines was the advanced guard of the latter. The divisional squadron of the Fifteenth Hussars was equally divided between the two, and the opposing forces were equal in infantry and cavalry, but Lord Falmouth's was the stronger in guns. The positions and purposes of the two commanders resulted in a fight for the command of the Portsmouth road. The Southern troops drove their opponents before them at first, but the Northern brigade at last got into a good position, which it could hold, and when the day's fighting was stopped, by order, seemed to have accomplished its purpose of aiding the retreat of its supposed main forces by checking the Southern advance. When Lord

got into a good position, which it could hold, and when the day's fighting was stopped, by order, seemed to have accomplished its purpose of aiding the retreat of its supposed main forces by checking the Southern advance. When Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood gave their decisions, it appeared that the Southern attack had been too imperfectly prepared for by artillery fire, that gons ought not to have been placed in the woods, and that one movement of the Guards had been needlessly exposed.

Then came a return to the original ground plan of campaign, that of an attack by a Northern army from Reading upon a Southern army marching from Hognor toward London, Gen, Kelly-Kenny had been reënforced from the Southern army, and, instead of waiting for the enemy to come at him again, himself attacked the Northern position, and that so vigorously that Gen, Swaine had all he could do to hold it until the orders came to cease firing. Meantime a drenching storm had come up, which wet the troops of both sides to the skin.

The next exercises were furnished by the brigades of Hengough's division, and their problem is thus described by a correspondent of the London Telegraph at the scene:

With a Southern force operating against a Northern, Guildford having been strongly intremched by the later, a re-emforcement, consisting of Col. Hatton's brigade, the Second Bedford, Second East Lancashire, First Manchester, and Second Riffe lirgade, and two troops of cavairy, escorting a convoy of ammunition and provisions, left Oxford on a Monday aftersoon, and on Wednesday reached Frimley Green has been reported by his cavairy, detaches a brigade composed of the First Royal Nota. Become Norfolk, Second South Waies Horder, and First Seaforth Highlanders, under Col. Murray, to oppose the further advance of the convoy and escort, leaving troops to maintain the investment of Guildford. Reports from splea confirmed by his cavairy, detaches a brigade composed of the First Royal Nota. Become Royal Rota Royal Nota Become Royal Rota Royal Nota Beco

posed, he determines to gain tanking proceeding to the left of our selze Ash Station, having learned that the Southeastern Railway to Juildford is still intact.

This made a good practice situation for both forces. As it turned out, Hatton's advance was checked by Murray's battalions, and, according to one account, his convoy was captured; but, according to another, it was sent off to the left and reached Guildford. Whatever the fact, the troops had their exercise in one of the interesting problems of minor tactics.

Mention may also be made of an artillery engagement, involving nineteen batteries. The Northern artillery, under Lieut. Col. Wallace, with six field batteries, afterward reënforced by four horse batteries, was assisting in a supposed attack on a Southern infantry division, in bivouse on the Fox Hills, while the Southern artillery, consisting of nine field batteries, was retarding the Northern advance. This it did, but the Southern force was gradually forced back. This affair involved good artillery driving, over rough ground, and the clamor of perhaps a hundred guns.

There were two other divisions at Aldershot, the Fourth, Lord Methuen's, fand the Fifth. Lord W. Seymour's. The former consisted of the Seventh and Eighth brigades, and these had been meanwhile exercised against each other, as detached forces from a Southern and a Northern as those already described were conducted from time to time throughout the period appointed for manueuves. They were well calculated to habituate the troops to the general idea of marching and fighting, and, of course, the experience gained by many years of such exercises at Aldershot was of great use.

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Tommy's Dismal Outlook. From the Washington Evening Star.

The son of a down-town merchant was found crying when his father returned home.

"What's the matter, Tommy?" asked the

"What's the matter," was the reply.
"I had a fight with Charley," was the reply.
"Well, you ought not to fight. It served you right to get whipped. I guess," said the father,
"But I didn't get licked, I licked him,"

"But I didn't get licked. I licked him," sobbed the boy.
"Well, what are you crying about, then?"
"Why, if I had let him lick me he couldn't hurt. And I never thought about that, so now I have to fight his big brother, about my size, and I can lick him, and I'm going to, because I'm mad at him; then I've got to fight the biggest brother, and he's three sizes bigger than me, and won't catch it." And Tommy refused to be comforted. o comforted.

THE ARMENIANS' ACCOUNT OF THE

RIOTING LN CONSTANTINOPLE. New Light on the Conspiracy and the Massacre Which Was Coincident with

It - The Russian Embassy Charged with Bad Faith-The Fight at the Bank. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Armenian story of the raid upon the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople and the causes which led to it has reached Lor don. It was written by two of the leaders o the Armenian band while en route from Cor stantinople to Marseilles. It throws new light "conspiracy" itself and upon the massacre which was coincident with it, but was not by any means the effect of it. Below is the statement in full:

"We were twenty-six altogether. The under signed and two others form part of a central committee, the sole aim of which is the emandpation of Armenia. We knew positively that a fresh massacre was impending, as arms were being secretly distributed to the Turks by order of the Government. We were anxious to avert this massacre, and resolved on immediate ac tion. We selected the Imperial Ottoman Bank as the best place wherein to make a demonstra tion; first, because it could easily be seized by a coup de main, and secondly, because, owing t the large number of Europeans in that establishment, the Turks, in all probability, would hesitate to attack it, thus increasing our changes of defence and the success of our under taking. We know that we shall be blamed for what we have done in our despair and in furtherance of a righteons cause. But Europe is equally to blame, for, instead of pouring oil on troubled waters, she has, by her indecision of indifference, helped to fan the flame which is consuming us. We were advised to possess ou souls in patience, and to wait for that glorious day when the powers will rid us of the detestable Turkish roke. But we have been waiting in valu. Day after day dawns and our state is worse than before. Meanwhile over 100,000 of our coreligionists have perished. In spite of the cry of horror raised throughout Christendom, we are still beset about by inhuman beasts who revel as they plunder our villages, desecrate our churches, kill our men and children, and ravish our women. No wonder, then, that we too, are becoming inhuman.

"At noon on Aug. 26 we forwarded a petition to each of the six Embassies at Pera. Therein we exposed our grievances and formulated twelve proposals of reforms, based on those which the powers endeavored to urce on the Turks last year. Before proceeding to the bank we heard that the impending massacre, referred to previously, had already commenced at Psamatia. There was no time to be lost, so a little be fore 1 P. M. we started for the bank. Six of our party, carrying bags on their shoulders containing bombs charged with nitro-glycerine, entered first, the remaining twenty keeping close behind. We all carried revolvers. Scarcely had we ascended the steps leading to the entrance than a bank cawass fired and killed one of our commanions. We at once retailsted, shooting the canvass and three zaptiehs who had come to his assistance. A few minutes later, as we were entering the hall, about fifty gendarmes, attracted to the spot by the discharge of firearms, began firing at us from outside. We replied with our revolvers. After an hour and a haif's fighting, our stock of cartridges becoming exhausted, we threw five bombs at the gendarmes, who thereupon took to flight. Eight of our number were killed and wounded. Two of the latter in failing caused the bombs they carried on their persons to explode with fatal effect. On the dispersal of the gendarmes we at once closed the entrance gates, four of our party remaining below to guard it. Four more were detailed off to the upper rooms of the bank. The employees of the Tobacco Régie, whose offices adjoin the bank, were all panic-striken. We aliayed their fear, and advised them to leave the establishment at once. In the meanwhile more troops arrived, some of whom took up a position in front of the Régie gate to bar our exit. Our companions in the upper story, seeing this, threw a bomb, which fell and exploded in their midst, killing several of them, and wounding, unfortunately, a few of the Armenian employees of the Régie thirance also. We then proceeded to the upper story of the bank. The employees, 157 in number, as well as fifty customers, of whom some were Armenians, were all assembled in a spacious room and seemed in a state of great alarm

"We entreated them to be calm, as no ill would befall them. We asked for the Director-General, but were iold that he had left precipitately. We then saw Messra Aubeyneau and fore 1 P. M. we started for the bank. Six of our party, carrying bags on their shoulders contain

General, but were told that he had left precipi-tately. We then saw Mesers Aubsynean and

General, but were told that he had left precipitately. We then saw Messra Aubeynean and Wülfing the two deputy directors, and a Turklish official, who happened to be in the bank when we invaded it. The latter, terror-stricken and beside himself, exclaimed:

"You are fighting for liberty. I, too, have liberal views, and admire your patriotism; Mr. Auboyneau adding, 'This gentleman is a secretary of the Sultan,'

"We thereupon shook hands, although we felt the admisson was insincere and actuated by fear. We informed Mr. Auboyneau that our object was not plunder. We had certain demands to make of the Sultan involving the welfare of our countrymen which we would request him to lay before his Majesty. Falling their acceptance, we were determined to blow up the

fear. We informed Mr. Anboyneau that our object was not plunder. We had certain demands to make of the Sultan involving the welfare of our countrymen which we would request him to lay before his Majesty. Failing their acceptance, we were determined to blow up the bank and all in it. These demands were: (1) That his Majesty should give orders to stop the massacre of innocent Armenians forthwith. (2) To abstain, pending negotiations, from further attacks on the bank. (3) The acceptance of the twelve proposals of reforms submitted by our committee that very morning to the six Embassies. (4) That our lives be spared and a safe conduct handed to us.

"Messrs, Auboyneau and the secretary left at 3:30 P. M. Shortly after their departure we were again attacked, this time by the populace, but a few more bombs thrown by us from the windows caused them to disperse.

"At midnight Mr. Maximov, First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy, accompanied by Sir Edgar Vincent, Mr. Auboyneau, and two aides-de-camp of the Sultan, arrived and addressed us from the street, we replying from the windows caused them to disperse.

"At Midnight Mr. Maximov, First Dragoman of the Russian Embassy, accompanied by Sir Edgar Vincent, Mr. Auboyneau, and two aides-de-camp of the Sultan, arrived and addressed us from the street, we replying from the windows of the bank, Mr. Maximov stated that as regards condition No. 1 the Sultan had promised to do everything in his power to stop the massacre, although by its middle of the populace, already in a state of frenzy. As to condition No. 2, the was agreed to. Respecting condition No. 3, Mr. Maximov added that it could not possibly be considered at that moment, but piedged his word of honor that the discussion of this important question would be resumed on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht, the Guinare, moored in Fanaraki Bay, whither we would be given them.

"The assurances given us by the Russian dragoman were accepted by us in good faith. Little did we think then that we were being duped, and that condition

Win Honor Had Been a Skipper.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean,
Ten rushers of the can were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Bradwell, acting
Magistrate at the Armory. The men were
gathered out of the lovee alleys, and from their
dilapidated appearance one would not secuse
them of belonging to the upper circles of society.
When asked what his business was each man
repited that he was a sailor. "I don't believe
you," declared the Court. "I don't believe you," declared the Court. "I don't believe you ever saw water in your life."
The prisoners stuck to their assertion, and
Justice Bradwell, who was at one time a lake
Captain, placed the men under a nautical examination to test their truthfulness.
"Which," he asked, "Is the port side of a
vessel?" From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean. vessei?"
"Opposite the starboard side," replied one of the men.
"Then which is the starboard side?"

"Then which is the starboard sale."
"To ther side."
"Why do you burn a green light at night?"
"To scare off sea serpents."
"I see that you men are landlubbers," and his Honor dipped into the ink. "There isn't one among you who could row a boat over the Chicalo River. You have lied to me, and I am'soling to fine you \$10 cach."

THE OTTOMAN BANK RAID, TO PURIFY THE PASSAIC.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM NOW BE-FORE A NEW JERSEY COMMISSION Enormous Pollution of the Eiver by Sow-age from Cities and Refuse from Fac-tories and the Injury It Has Done-Pians Suggested to Cleanse the Eiver.

Will the Passaic River be restored to its former degree of purity? This is a question which thousands have been led to sak by the fact that one of the earliest acts of Gov. Griggs was to appoint a Commission to examine the condition of the river, take testimony in relation to the cause, quantity, and effects of the pollution, and report to the Legislature, with suggestions as to the best remedy to be applied. The Commission is composed of Dr. E. J. Marsh of Paterson, Dr. H. C. H. Herold of Newark, and William T. Hunt, managing editor of the Newark Sunday Call. The Commission received an appropriation of \$10,-000 to work with and began operations on May 1 by going over the ground and getting the views of interested people along the river. At a hearing in Paterson they were told that in certain seasons the stench from the river was so great that people were compelled to close the windows of their living rooms in houses not only along the river bank but as remote as half a mile from the stream. The stench was greatest in the air when the volume of water in the river was least. Then the accumulated alime upon the banks and upon the rocks of the river bed was exposed to the festering heat of the sun. The Commission learned in Paterson that the city contributed 17,000,000 gallons of sewage to the river yearly, and that considerable of this was waste ma terial from the dye houses and silk mills, which gave the river a peculiar color and odor. According to the opinion of Paterson witnesses. besides the injury to health caused by the con dition of the river, there was an infury to property amounting to millions of dollars. In the inspection of the river below Paterson and down to Passale city the Commissioners

found the state of affairs worse with every mile. the mills of Passalc contributing greatly to the pollution and discoloration of the water. Below Passaic is nominally tide water. The water of th sea never gets so far up the river, but it backs up the river water, giving an ebb and flow of about five feet. From Passale to Newark the country on both sides of the river is thickly settled in many places, but there is no disposition to build handsome houses upon its banks, as there was up to thirty or forty years ago, and few of those which still exist are occupied by wealthy people. The scenery, which has been so often written about by poetical adbeen so often written about by postical ad-mirers, is only slightly changed, but the river, once so bright and clear, now looks like ink and smells like-everything. At Belleville, nearly midway between Passaic and Newark, is the pumping station of the Jersey City water works, and one glance at the water in front of

midway between Passaic and Newark, is the pumping station of the Jersey City water works, and one glance at the water in front of the station is enough to make a Jersey City man shudder and renounce water forever, but happilly Jersey City can now share the water from the Pequannock with Newark. At Believille are several large factories whose owners told the pollution Commissioners that aside from the general nastiness of the water of the river it had a corrosive effect upon boilers in which it was used. In olden times Passaic water used to deposit a slight incrustation upon the interior of a boiler, but now it eats away the metal.

Added to the increase of population and the multiplication of industries above Believille, the river has suffered in that village by the removal by the Government of a reef of red sandstone which a score of years ago stretched completely across the river below the village and formed almost a natural dam. It did much to keep the sewage of Newark from passing up the river, but after its removal a change in the condition of the stream was noted far above Belleville. On the northern confines of Newark the sewage of Orange now pours into the river, and in Newark are not only scores of wide-mouthed sewers pouring out their contents, but there are also two big gas works frequently discharging coal-tar refuse, numbers of private sewers, and drains from factories and one oil refinery.

The Commission is making its investigation of the character of the river in a decidedly unsatisfactory season for such an inquiry owing to the fact that the frequent, heavy, and well-timed rains have flushed out much of the filth and kept the stream in a better condition than in any summer of the last decade. This fact was frequently referred to by those who gave testimony. You should have seen it last year," was the commission has a great problem to con-

was frequently referred to by those who gave testimony. "You should have seen it last year," was the common remark.

The Commission has a great problem to contend with. Its first step was to get a thorough understanding of existing conditions, and in addition to studying the character of the poliution it caused to be made by its engineers floating tests throughout the whole length of the bay and river to determine the tidal movement and general drift of the sewage. This work is still going on with the help of bottled postal cards asking necessary questions and directed to the Secretary of the Commission. After due consideration of the conditions will come the engineering feature of the matter. The Commission has employed two engineers of prominence in sever and water work. They are Fteley and C. F. A. Jacobsen, and they are constantly figuring upon one or another phase of the matter and will soon be prepared to give estimates upon all of the plans under consideration.

The problem is to remove the sewage of a section containing. 400,000, persons distributed

one or another phase of the matter and will soon be prepared to give estimates upon all of the plans under consideration.

The problem is to remove the sewage of a section containing 400,000 persons distributed over a lateral territory of fifteen miles or more, and at the same time the Commission feels it incumbent to include in its report not only the immediate purification of the river, but its maintenance in a clean condition, and that involves provisions for the future protection of the Passaic and its ramifications above Paterson. Just now the only town of importance in the valley that has a public sewer system is Summit, but others will soon have to resort to some general plan, and each town naturally seeks the nearest stream. Dover, Morristown, Madison, and Chatham will naturally seek the river or its tributaries, and each is growing yearly in population and industries.

The immediate project, however, is to dispose of the sewage of Paterson and Passaic. The most magnificent scheme, but one of deterrent cost, is to build a trunk sewer from Paterson to Newark Bay, on the west bank of the river, with branches crossing under the river from Rutherford Arlington, and other towns on the east bank. Of course with this plan there would have to be occasional pumping stations to help the sewage along, as the fall between Paterson and the bay is too slight for a natural flow. This plan would form an intercepting sewer for Newark and keep all but the surface drainage out of the river. This will be figured upon and included in the report, with slight hope that it will be adopted. Modifications of this plan to keep hack solids in settling basins and let offy the liquids and storm water into the river will probably be reported, and half a dozen plans of sewage disposal have been examined.

WEYLER AND CLEVELAND.

Is the Former a Madman, and What Shall Be Sald of the Latter! From the Washington Post.

We find it difficult, after reading the authen ticated accounts of Weyler's latest massacres in Cuba, to believe that the man is sane. He riots in blood like some infuriated carnivorous wild east. The smell of it seems to madden him. One thinks of him as rolling in it in an obscene and dreadful ecstacy and shricking with a horrible delight. He slays as Nero did. He keeps his shambles red and dripping. Of helpless women and children, as of men, he cries, ad lones It is all the same to him. What he wants is slaughter. He reminds us of the Paris mob at the zenlth of the revolution, when the mob was blind and drunk with slaughter. His very dreams are of massacres and holocausts.

Weyler has always been murderously brutal. From the first day he set foot on Cuban soil, as the successor of that fine soldier and humane statesman, Martinez de Campos, he has had no thought but that of indiscriminate extermination. He has not gone forth himself to battle like Alaric or Attila or the fierce, blackbearded warriors of Gaul, who led their wild hordes to conflict and slew or were slain in open fight. He has kept hidden in Havana, and, like the poltroon despot that he is, has sent his heachmen to direct Spain's reeking abattelist heoughout the island and stimulated emulation in assassination by prizes for the longest death list. He has always been a manager of butchers—always the genius of externination, flut never before has he given such free rein to his savage and feroclous instincts. Never until this moment has he hared his evil nature to a shocked and terror-stricken world. Now he kills by wholesale. Now he kills without question or examination. Whether they be taken in arms or snatched from innocent and peaceful occupations, whether they be Cubans or foreigners, soldiers or civilians, his captives are shot or hocked or bay one-tied to death without delay. The American newspaper correspondent, Charles Govin, a native of the United States, was butchered just as though he were a Cuban insurgent taken red-handed on the field of battle. Women, harmless peasants laboring in the fields, oven beardless boys, are slain in the fury of this tiger's lust for blood. Not even the Azteo sacrificial slows and the blood-drenched altars of the frightful Huitzhiopechili, all combined, could make such a revelation of inhuman rarnage as the walls and trenches of Weyler's Cuban prisons.

Is it possible that this appalling creature has gone mad, or can it be that, satisfied at last of the United States Government's immovable complaisance, he is merely venting his deliberate and calm instincts of soulless crucity? Is this new and awful demonstration the fruit of irresponsible frenzy, or is it the result of our diplom Weyler has always been murderously brutal. From the first day he set foot on Cuban soil, as

BRISTOL'S NO MAN'S LAND. COMPLICATIONS OF A DISPUTE

OVER A STATE LINE.

Claimed by Virginia and Tennesec-Love, Business, and Municipal Affairs. BRISTOL, Tenn., Sept. 11.-This town is the more or less proud possessor of a veritable No Man's Land. It is a strip of land fifty feet wide by two miles long, and extends through the best business portion of the town. Such things may not be uncommon in sparsely settled regions or in countries where boundary lines are as unstable as the government; but they are luxuries which few cities of 15,000 people in a longsettled portion of the United States can afford, The strip comprises the whole length of Main street, and extends in width from the exact middle of the street to the buildings on the north side. An clusive State line is at the bottom of the whole question. If the disputed strip were property that individuals could own, the matter would doubtless have been settled long ago; but as it is only a street, and the question is merely of good laws and public morals, nobody seems in any undue haste to have the issue decided.

For the last decade or two there has been

strife between Tennessee and Virginia as to the exact position of the line between them. It is useless now to go into the merits of the case. If the reader cares to open his atlas and refer to the northern boundary line of Tennessee he will notice a decided jog or abrupt break in it about one-third of the distance from its western terminus. Virginia said that the western porion of this line ought to be continued straight through without a break. In so doing she claimed a strip about five miles in width. Her State line was to run through a little station called Vance's, just below Bristol, on the South-In prosecution of this claim, Virginia sued Tennessee in a Federal court for this strip. After years of tedious litigation the suit was finally decided by the Supreme Court n 1890 in favor of Tennessec. Thus it was judiciously decided that the line between the wo States was the line of the old survey of 1840. It was just after this decision that a more or less mythical old lady is alleged to have made a remark, which has been used as a joke so many times since that it really deserves a pension, on the grounds of old age and overwork. She said that some folks claimed she lived in Tennessee and some that she lived in Virginia. As for he part, she was glad the Supreme Court had decided that she lived in Tennessee, for she had always heard that Tennessee was a healthier State than Virginia. The decision of the court sounded definite, but

was not. Where was the old line of 1840? Nobody knew. The year 1840 was a long way back in the past, and the extra claim of Virginia had so engrossed public thought that little attention had been paid to the old line. Bristol people all agreed that it ran straight down Main street somewhere, but this was the only point on which they did agree. Virginia claimed that the line was in the middle of the street. Tennessee claimed that it was on the sidewalk, close to the buildings on the Virginia side. It will be seen, therefore, that the northern half of Main street was claimed by both States. One day shortly after the decision was given two gentlemen met in the disputed strip and proceeded to ment each other black and blue. A Virginia policeman arrested them, and they were both put under bend in the Hustings Court of Virginia. Shortly afterward they crossed the street and they were arrested by a Tennessee stills. Shortly alterward they crossed the street and they were arrested by a Tennessee policeman. It was a manifest impossibility for these gentlemen to have been in two different States of the Union at the same time, and besides the Constitution of the United States does not favor the practice of trying a man twice for the same offence. As a result the two gentlemen were released by the authorities of both States. The same thing with slight variations happened a dozen or two times afterward, with the result that the formality of an arrest in the disputed strip was finally dispensed with.

As a matter of course the parts of the town on the two sides of the State line are different municipalities, with different Mayors and different officers throughout. When the Supreme Court made its final decision on the boundary line Bristol, Tenn., generously tendered to Bristol, Va., the right to clean half of Main street and to meet the expense attendant upon the process.

Bristol, Tenn., generously tendered to Bristol. Va., the right to clean half of Main street and to meet the expense attendant upon the process. With characteristic Virginia magnanimity the sister city declined this offer. If the two towns were as considerate in conceding the right to govern as they are in conceding the right to clean streets, the whole trouble would have been settled in its inciplency. Once the Virginia Town Council passed a resolution to the effect that they would clean half of Main street if the Tennessee State Legislature would cede the strip to them. Curiously enough, the Legislature neglected to avail itself of the proposition. The result is that the merchants of the Virginia side have the privilege of either cleaning that part of the strip in front of their stores or letting it go uncleaned, just as they prefer. During the recent phenomenally rainy weather the street has needed cleaning badly, especially at one place at the lower end, wherean enormous muddled the street of the stores of One morning, after a particularly rainy night, the citizens awoke to find that a jocular Tennesseean had put a roughly contrived model of a full-rigged ship into the water on the Tennessee side. Nailed to a telephone post there was this sign:

"This ship leaves for Virginia at 10 o'clock

water on the tennessee side. Nalled to a telephone post there was this sign:

"This ship leaves for Virginia at 10 o'clock this morning."

This sign did gross injustice by insinuating that a mad hole in Main street was navigable for ships. As a matter of fact, it was not navigable by any craft larger than small row poats.

This unfortunate boundary squabble has sadily hindered an otherwise progressive town in the matter of public improvements. Where Main street crosses leaver Creek there is an old ramshackle wooden bridge of antebelium and aimost antediluvian aspect. Either town alone would long ago have replaced it with an iron structure, but the fear that one town might bear more than its just projection of the expense has thus far effectually balked every effort in that direction. As only half of the new bridge would be on the disputed strip, the Tennesses town offers to build half of it and to own all of it after it is built, but the Virginia town persistently refuses to accept these terms. Some vears ago, when the Tennessee town laid the Main street pipes for its system of water works, a force of special deputy sheriffs stood with loaded Winchesters in their hands to protect the workmen.

As a matter of course, the question at issue affects not only points of municipal law, but points of State law as well. On some subjects the laws of the other State. On no subject, however, is there more difference between the two States than on the subject of

other subjects the laws of the other State. On no subject, however, is there more difference between the two States than on the subject of marriage. In Virginia both the contracting parties must be 21 years of age, or else the guardian of the one under age must give written consent before the wedding can take place. In Tennessee if the bridegroum is 16 and the bride 14 they need not ask the consent of any being on earth besides thomselves. They may marry whenever they can raise \$2.50 to pay for a license. As a result of this state of affairs Bristol, Tenn. has become the Greina Green of the States of Virginia and West Virginia. One minister of the Gospiel who runs a hotel on the Tennessee side near the railroad station has married 565 runaway couples in the last seven years.

Tennessee side near the railroad station has married 505 runaway couples in the last seven years.

If Tennessee laws are the mcre favorable for marriages, perhaps Virginia retrieves her loss by being the more favorable toward insolvent debtors. Under Tennessee law the merchant who makes an assignment has no right to make out a list of preferred creditors. Under Virginia law he has. In a number of cases during the past few years merchants have moved across to the Virginia side of the street just a few weeks before the crash came. Another beculiar fact is that in almost every case the preferred creditors are livistol men. The matter has come to such a pass that when a merchant moves his stock from the southern to the northern side of the street the daily paper with which he does not advartise generally publishes an item something like this:

"It is rumored that one of the leading business houses of our city will be compelled to make an assignment shortly."

When the State line leaves Bristol it strikes out through the mountains and ceases to be a matter of any great importance. It can hardly be said to measure the shortest distance between any two given points on it, but scens rather to be constructed after the model of the proverbial Virginia rail fence. However, the mountain farmers are not, in the main, a contentious class of people, so they adjust their boundary lines as best they can. A fifty-foot strip of mountain land is hardly worth lighting for any way. Most of them pay taxes to the Niate in which the greater part of their land lies. At Denton's Valley and a few other places there are a few farmers who have paid no taxes since 1800, simply because both States claimed the taxes, and the farmers could not afford to pay both.

Quiet Amusement in Philadelphia. From the Philadelphia Record,

Pron the Philadelphia Recert.

An up-town man gets lots of quiet amusement out of a rank counterfelt quarter-dollar which he carries among other change in his pocket. When he gets in a trolley car and the conductor comes for his fare, he pulls out whatever small change he has about him and fingers among it as if he were going to offer the old counterfeit piece; which, of course, he never does. Ahout that time the alert conductor almost invariably says: "That quarter is no good." "Well, suppose it isn't," says the man; "I haven't offered it to you, have I?" and selecting a piece of good money, he gives it to the conductor. Mr. Conductor takes a sidelong look at the man, and with an environment of the conductor. And the counterfeit guarter on him.

KENTUCKY'S MAGIC CITY.

ITS RISE NOT MORE MAGICAL THAN IIN FALL. Unif of Bristol's Chief Business Street

Forty Millton Dollars Sunk in Trying to Make a Big Town-R-ckless Real Estate Speculation-Panic When the Bubble Burst-Still Hoping for Prospectty.

From the Chicago Record. MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Sept. 13.-To a stranger visiting Middlesboro at the present time this stanza from Campbell's "Last Man" seem altogether appropriate to the situation:

Earth's clutes had no sound nor tread. To shores where all was dumb.

Middlesboro shows scarcely any signs of life. Many of the best business houses in the place are nailed up with boards across the windows and doors. Cumberland avenue is overgrown with grass, and one can scarcely believe that this was the busy thoroughfare of times," and that lots sold on this street for \$500 a front foot. The Middlesboro street rallway can scarcely be seen for the rank weeds that grow four feet tall along its entire length.

No cars are running on it, and in many places the rails are buried in the dirt. The Watts Iron and Steel works, which cost more than \$1,000,000, and which were in operation but a few months, are rusting and rotting down. The splendid Middlesboro Hotel, which was crowded from cellar to garret a few years ago, is deserted. In fact, over the whole town there seems to be a pall of despair, and the citizens who are trying to eke out an existence here scarcely ever smile. Yet this is the "magic city" into which poured more than \$20,000,000 of English and American capital, and which was to be the Sheffield of America.

In the spring of 1887 the American Association, Limited, composed of English capitalists, began buying lands in Bell and Harlan counties, Kentucky; Lee county, Virginia, and Claiborne county, Tennessee. By the latter part of 1888 they had secured 65,000 acres of coal, timber, and mineral lands in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap. During this year they secured a charter from the Tennessee Legislature, and began building a railroad from Knoxwills to Comberland Gan, which was called the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad. About the same time the association induced the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to build a branch from Junction City, by way of the Cumberland Gap, instead of going up the Cumberland River and through Harlan county, as it contemplated. About this time the American Association engaged Alexander A. Arthur, wno had boomed Birmingham, Ala., to take charge of its business as manager. He had the town of of its business as manager. He had the town of Middlesboro laid off and advertised it and this region all over the United States and Great Britain. He had a special car built, which was filled with samples of the coal, timber, and iron ore to be found in this vicinity, and he sent this car all over the United States.

rar all over the United States.

In the spring of 1889 the town of Middlesboro was formally listed in the world of speculation. It was two miles long and nearly that wide, on paper, and consisted of several hundred blocks. In the summer of this year 250 lots were sold at private sales, every other lot in certain blocks being disposed of in this way at \$250 each, the purchaser binding himself to build a house on each lot not to cost less than \$1,000. Nearly all the lots thus sold were on Cumberland avenue.

house on each lot not to cost less than \$1,000. Nearly all the lots thus sold were on Cumberland avenue.

Then the manager began to advertise more extensively than ever and promised that foundries, steel plants, tanneries, glass factories, planting mills, and furniture factories would be located here within a short time. Strangers soon began to flock into the place from England, Germany, and all parts of the United States. Lots began to go up in price and in the winter of 1889-90 many lots changed hands at private sales for big prices. In May, 1890, the first auction sale of lots were held and speculators went wild over them. Many lots on Cumberland avenue sold for \$350 a front foot, and on Nineteenth. Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second streets they sold from \$50 to \$150 a front foot. On outlying atreets—on Queensbury and Arthur heights—\$50 a front foot was considered a reasonable price.

Then followed a period of most reckess gambling by real estate speculators. Lots changed hands as often as fifteen times a day, and always at a profit to the seller. About this time the building boom began, and there were often as many as 20,000 people in the city which a year before had been a cornfield. Board was abnormally high, and hundreds of people lived in tents, being unable to obtain houses. Stores were conducted in tents, and a newspaper was published with the same kind of shelter above it. The third sale of lots, which was held in the summer of 1891, was one of the most remarkable ever known in the history of boom towns. Mrs. Arthur, wife of the manager of the American Association, was dressed as the Goddess of Liberty, and escouted by two brass bands she was driven from block to block during the sale of lots. The crowd was so great that they could not find steeping rooms, and thousands of cots were shipped from Knoxville and Louisville, and speculators stept on them in uninished houses, in tents, and in livery stables.

The sale continued for three or four days with excitement at fever heat. Hundreds of men

The sale continued for three or four days, with excitement at fever heat. Hundreds of men never closed their eyes in sleep from the time the sale began until it closed, and on the fourth day people became so enthusiastic and so crary with speculation that Cumberland are nue resembled a gigantic wheat pit. Lots sold for fabulous prices to the very confines of the city limits, and the sales ran up into the millions. The purchasers would pay part cash and give their notes for the balance. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the notes are still outstanding, and thousands of men have been ruined by this wholesale gambling.

Hulding went on day said night, the workmen at night having electric lights burning on every hand. A few weeks later, however, a disastrous fire broke out in several places at the same time, and one-third of the town was laid in sales. But even this did not dampen the ardor of the intrepid speculators. The next morning after the fire hundreds of men were put to work clearing away the débris, and within a few weeks the town was rebuilt with better houses than ever. But the pace had been set too strong, and by the fall of 1801 a reaction began to set in. Investors began to realize that they had overplayed, and Middlesboro began to go backward. Then followed another remarkable period. It is allexed that men who saw how things were going set fire to their own houses in order to get the insurance money, so that they could leave the place. It was a common thing to see five or six houses in different parts of the city on fire in the same night. The insurance companies became alarmed and cancelled all their policies in Middlesboro. They as a common thing to see five or six houses in different parts of the city on fire in the same night, the insurance companies became alarmed and cancelled all their policies in Middlesboro, the wait Middlesboro received a blow from which it has not recovered. The American Association such the general panie struck the country in 1803 and every bank in Middlesboro ar

QUEER FACTS ABOUT RATTLERS. A Snake Hill Where Huckleherries Grow -Deer as Snake Fighters.

HONESDALE, Pa., Sept. 10 .- "Wherever you find huckleberries," said a native of the Moosic Mountain region of this county, "you will find rattlesnakes and trout, and no malaria. Rattlesnakes are more plentiful in the huckleberry woods of Wayne county than they have been for years, and they get more numerous every year. One reason for this is that deer have got scarcer, in fact are virtually extinct in Wayne county. although in the bordering counties of Pike and Monroe they are still abundant. Deer are born enemies of rattlesnakes, and kill hundreds of them every year where there are any to kill, vis-

chemies of rattiesnakes, and kill hundreds of them every year where there are any to kill, visiting their baunts and stamping them beneath their feet. Hogs are also death on rattiesnakes, and if there were wild hogs in our woods they would soon clean out the snakes.

"Strong proof that rattle-nakes are always found where huckleberries are plendiful is to be found in Patter county. Pa. In only one corner of that county are huckleberries to be found, the northeast corner, on a life, barren mountain, knewn as Huckleberry Hall. That is the only locality in the county where a rattiesnake can be found, and there they alound by the thousand. Provide go from fifty miles around to that hig huckleberry path every season to pick berries, and it is estimated that they kill a rattle-snake to every lushed of berries they pick, and they pick bundreds of bushels. This hill is on Suaquehanna waters. The Allegheny River rises only a mile or so distant, and flows clear across the county, but no rattle-snakes are found anywhere along that stream or its tributaries in the county. On all the Susquehains River tributaries, however, rattlers are numerous."

THIS COURT ALWAYS BUSY.

TYPICAL EAST SIDE CASES BEFORE JUSTICE GOLDFOGLE.

Most of the Litigants Hebrews and Poor-Lawyers Who Expect to Rise-A Wished Pariner-How Costs Mount Up-Speculating in Lawrelts - Sharp Conflicts. "In July, August, and thus far in September I have disposed of two thousand-yes, twenty-five hundred -matters, and there is no let up in the cases. In view of that fact, and that this court room is not fit to stable a horse

others must go over." Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle said this sharply to two lawyers who were endeavoring to force the trial of a case not of those classes in the Fifth District Civil Court.

in. I must insist upon hearing now only cases

and service cases, landlord and tenant cases

involving immediate necessities; work, labor,

"But, your Honor, this is the case of a poor man trying to collect his wages," pleaded the lawyer for the plaintiff.

'No," replied the Justice emphatically, "It is the case of an auctioneer suing for his com-mission. It is not urgent." He glanced at the plaintiff, "He is not a poor man."

That is a relative term. The plaintiff in other company might have been considered poor; not there. He was comfortably dressed; ore a collar and necktie, and carried a watch. Many of the plaintiffs were suing for very small wage sums, ranging from \$3 to \$90, and all looked as if they were in immediate need of the money they asked for. A girl, an artificial flower maker, asked for the smallest sum, \$3; a female circus performer for the

The court room is a long, parrow hall,'s

largest, \$20.

The court room is a long, narrowhall, a portion of each side opening by windows on parrow tenament courts which give but little light, and air that is malodorous. There are two narrow sections of wooden forms crowded with the people of the district, men, women, and shildren compelled to go there to obtain their wages, or to show cause why they should not be dispossessed from lodgings; why some sewing machine company should not take their half-paid-for machines away from them. It is the tribunal of the very poor to whom the paltry sums involved mean more than do the thousands of dollars to those who dispute for them in the higher courts.

In the two hours in which a Sun reporter watched the proceedings on Friday there was not a single case of the many called which did not include, as one or both of the parties to the action, a Hebrew. The only exceptions were these cases in which a cryoration was either defendant or plaintiff. There were not half a dozen cases in which a cryoration was either defendant or plaintiff. There were not half a dozen cases in which a cryoration was either defendant or plaintiff. There were not half a dozen cases in which as cryoration, was either defendant or plaintiff. There were not half a dozen cases in which as cryoration was either defendant or plaintiff. There were not half a dozen cases in which as well. There was a stendgrapher who required everything of record to be translated into English, but aside from him the proceedings would apparently have been sufficiently intelligible if nothing that was said had been interpreted. His Honer, even, has been sitting on that bench so long that he is probably, by this time, able to understand almost any language or jargon heard there.

At the opening of court the space inside the bar was crowded with young attorneys. They were Hebrews, their bearing and appearance indicating confidence, cagerness, assertiveness, These young lawvers practice there for fees which are doubtless more often 50 cauts or a dollar than above the la

saying, as with smiles of assurance they ratile along from case to case, "never mind; we'll be occupying offices in the big buildings of lower Broadway one of these days, looking after the affairs of banks and other corporations. We will get there."

As the Justice rapidly called the calendar, "Rosen against Posen," or "Posen against Rosen," the young lawyers now and then would answer "Defendant ready," or "Plaintiff ready," or ask for a postponement. In many cases a man or woman or child, sitting in the gloom on the "forms, would recognize a name and answer "Here!"

They did not understand that that was all the Justice wanted to know at the time, and

a name and answer "Here"

They did not understand that that was all the Justice wanted to know at the time, and would make garrulous demand of the gate-keeper to be admitted to the bar, and would take the gatekeeper's explanation, always made either in German or some Jargon of Hebrew, in doubtful case, and return to their seats suspicious of all the proceedings.

Scores of cases were thus called, now and then the name of a rich Bowery bank appearing, when an important looking lawyer would answer, and at last the trials were begun.

Not more than one case in five was tried by lawyers, and three out of five would be disposed of with the hearing of the plaintiff.

Here is a sample case, of "work, labor, and service." A girl answered to the calling of the title of a case and was sworn.

"What are you suing for?" the Justice asked, glancing at the papers in the case.

She shook her head, and the interpreter repeated the question.

"Waget."

"You worked for Rosen?"

"Yes."

"You worked for Rosen?"

Yes." "How long?" And he agreed to pay you \$3?" Yes."
'Did you demand your wages?"

"Yes."
"And he did not pay?"

"He never paid the."
"Judgment for plaintiif. Step down."

If Rosen appeared and defended the case the circumstances would come out, the character of the work, the agreement, &c., but if not, that would be all. The surprisine part of it is that would be all. The surprisine part of it is that would be all. The surprisine part of it is that when a plaintiff secures judge than domestic service, the law imposes an exceeding to the amount sued for, and failure to pay that additional sum lands the delinquent in july that additional sum lands the chance of not having to pay at all.

There was a dependent of the chance of not having to pay at all.

There was a dependent in work without the question of wares being sociled. The girl, he said, asked \$7 a week, but that was not agreed to. He left it to his partner, who decided that the firl was worth only \$5 a week.

The sum of the sum of

"Yes, sir."
"Judgment for plaintiff, with costs." administration on the passes have been seen that the seen and the second of the second